## NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT. EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

PYRCH N. W. CORNER OF MASSAU AND FULTON STS.

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JOB PRINTING executed with neutross, Acapness and des-AD VERTENEMENTS renesced every day.

AMUSEMENTS TO MORROW EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Fourteenth st.—ITALIAN OPERA-MIRLO'S GARDEN, Broadway-Paul PRY-OUT FOR A

BOWRRY THEATRE, Bowery-Lady of Lyons-Dancing BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM, Broadway-Aftername, Goldenid at Home and Arnoad. Evening-Mon

DEDO'S EMPIRE HALL, 596 Broadway-La CARTE A PATER-LE JUGE ET L'AUDIENCE-PAS DE FUERE SANS PEU. GEO. CHRISTY & WOOD'S MINSTRELS, 444 Broadway-

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS, 585 Broadway-ETHIOPIAN

OHINESE BUILDINGS, 539 Broadway-Negro Songs

BROADWAY ATHEN &UM, 654 Broadway-Seven Ages

New York, Sunday, August 31, 1856.

The Army appropriation bill, stripped of the restrictive clause, passed both houses of Congress yesterday, was signed by the President, and the extraordinary session ended at half-past three o'clock. The manner in which this result was accomplished is detailed in our telegraphic despatches, to which the reader is referred, as also to our remarks on the subject in the editorial columns.

We have interesting news from Nicaragua, received vesterday by the steamer Cahawba, from San Juan del Norte, the details of which are given elsewhere. General Walker had decreed the blockade of all the parts of Central America, and an armed schooner had been cruising about on the Pacific coast enforcing the order. It was this vessel that captured the rebel Salazar, who was subsequently executed at Granada, which act had been retaliated by the Rivas party at Leon by the murder of Dr. Livingston, the American Consul at that place Our Minister interceded to save the life of the Doctor, but his efforts were unsuccessful. Mr. Richmond, the Under Secretary of State, had addressed a letter to our Minister with reference to the Accessory Transit Company and the relations between Nicaragua and the United States, in which be justifies the course pursued by his government towards the company. the Nicaraguan service celebrated the anniversary of the battle of Las Posas by a banquet, in which General Walker took part. The sentiments, and particularly the remarks of the General on the occasion, are certainly calculated to awaken serious apprehensions in the minds of the Cuban anthori-ties. The health country was excellent, and the Transit route of all obstructions. Trade was quite stive, and altogether the condition of affairs generally very encouraging.

Reliable accounts from Costa Rica state that re-

ports about the contemplated invasion of Nicaragus are purely imaginary. The cholera and dysentery making fearful ravages in some of the dis tricts.

From South America we have news dated at Montevideo, 5th; Rio de Janeiro, 15th; Bahia, 19th; and Pernambuco, 21st of July, with late commercial re ports. Trade was pretty active in all the markets. Coffee, cotton and hides were held firmly, and the demand was brisk. The Indian war on the southern frontier of Buenos Ayres threatened to end disasbrously for the native settlers. The Italian colony at Bahia Blanca was a total failure, and many of the emigrants had joined the Indians.

The steamship Philadelphia, from New Orleans 22d and Havana 25th inst., arrived at this port last night. She brings no political or commercial news portance. The health of Havana as rapidly improving. The P. landed eighteen passengers and \$50,000 in specie at Havana, and brings eighty-five passengers and \$6,000 in specie to this port. The Empire City arrived at Havana on the 25th, and left at 2 P. M. for New Orleans.

Despatches from Kansas represent that the Mis. souri border rufflans and the free State forces, under the leadership of Atchison and Lane, respectively are mustering in large numbers, preparatory to a formidable demonstration, and it is not unlikely that before many days we shall receive intelligence of a bloody pitched battle having been fought. The deputation from the Kansas National Committee had an interview with the President yesterday, the result of which is briefly related by our Washington

The report of the City Inspector exhibits a further improvement in the public health, as com-pared with the record of the mortality of the week previous. The following are the figures:-

Men. Women. Boys. Girls. Tidal. Week ending Aug. 23.... 61 67 212 227 567 Week ending Aug. 20.... 67 58 220 217 562 -showing a decrease of five deaths.

The following were among the principal causes of death the past week, compared with those of the week preceding:-

Aug. 23 42 125 | Consumption | 429 | 22 | Concumption | 422 | Chelera infantum | 125 | Chelera morbus | 2 | Convusions (infantile) | 22 | Diarrhosa | 2 | Chelera morbus | 

There were also 4 deaths of apoplexy, 8 of congestion of the brain, 29 of dropsy in the head, 5 of typhoid fever, 6 of typhus fever, 1 of yellow fever, 12 of hooping cough, 10 of inflammation of the brain, 6 of intemperance, 8 of palsy, 7 of teething, and 6 of smallpox, 9 premature births, 30 stillborn, and 20 deaths from violent causes. The case of vellow fevor mentioned above was that of a bookkeeper of a firm. whose vessel, arrived from Havana, he had visited at Quarantine.

The following table gives the classification of diseases, and the total number of deaths caused by each disease, during the two weeks ending-

| Bones, joints, &C. | Aug. 23, Aug. 1
| Brain and nerves. | 79 | 1
| Generative organs | 4
| Heart and blood vessels | 10
| Longs, throat, &c. | 50
| Old sge | 50 Longs, throat, &c.
Old ege.
Ekin, &c., and ereptive fevers.
Stillborn and premature births.
Stillborn and premature births.
Stremach, bowels and other algestive organs.
Cocertain seat and general fevers.

The nativity table gives 459 natives of the United States, 55 of Ireland, 24 of Germany, 6 of England. 1 of British America, 7 unknown, and the balance of

various European countries. The following table shows the range of the ther-

mometer during the past week:-Afternoon. Ecening. A+ gust. Morning.
25 69
244b 70
28th 69
27th 67
27th 66
28th 68
28th 73

The prevailing winds were from the northward and westward during the first four days, and from the northward during the remainder of the week. Whereas, such other member we could mention, no less eminent, who merely spoke from memory,

By the arrival yesterday of the brig Penguin Wainwright, we have advices from Berm to the 22d inst. They contain nothing of general

1,000 bales, wit nout change in prices. Flour was heavy, and sales moderate. The receipts were not large, but exhibited some increase in amount. Wheat was not active, but steady at previous rates. Prime prime Western red at \$1 55; old was dull and nominal. Corn was firmer, with sales of sound Western mixed at 61c. a 63c. Rye was firm, with sales of old and new Northern mixed at 90c. Pork was firm with sales in small lots at \$19 87} a \$20, and prime at \$18. Sugars were steady, with moderate sales. Coffee was quiet, at 103c. a 11c. for Rio. Grain con tinued to be pretty freely shipped for Liverpool, and about 80,000 bushels were engaged in bulk and bags at 8 fc., which was an advance.

Wonderful News from Washington sage of the Army Bill without the Proviso -Adjournment of the Extra Session.

By reference to our Congressional reports, our readers will perceive, first, that the republican majority of the House collapsed yesterday, and that the Army bill was passed without any restrictions upon the President in reference to the employment of the army in Kansas; secondly, that this great job of fourteen millions of army appropriations having thus been accomplished the extra session was closed and dispersed.

We are not surprised at this result at all. The combination of Buchanan and Fillmore men in the House was getting too strong for the Fremont party, and the defeat of the proviso was from the beginning but a matter of time-another day or two would have brought in sufficient democratic and Know Nothing absentees to crush out the whole strength of the republicans. They have yielded to necessity, being in a minority as against Fillmore and Buchanan men, and the President is left to use the army in Kansas at his discretion. Leading democratic Senators have admitted that the Missouri-Kansas laws are infamous and atrocious, and have moved their repeal; but they have been overruled by the party, and the Kansas laws and the border ruffians remain untouched. We apprehend that every dispassionate mind will consider this criminal neglect of the affairs of Kansas a lasting disgrace to this Congress and a pitiful concession to an imbecile and double dealing President, who has proved his total want of courage and capacity for the suppression of a border

We are sorry to hear that the Fremont men were frightened by the tactics of Jeff. Davis in dismissing the workmen from the different armories on the plea of a want of funds. That dodge would have soon run itself out; for the main issue of Kansas as a free State or Kansas as a slave State, will overshadow all sorts of second hand tricks and devices to distract the public mind.

The Army bill is passed. Very well. Mr. Pierce's mind will now be easy concerning the frontier Indian tribes, on whose account this extra session was called together. The bill is passed without that proviso, so that our amiable President has still an unlimited discretion over the army money and the army itself, in behalf of the border ruffians. Perhaps his promises to Mr. Campbell, of the House, and the gentle hints thrown out for his guidance by the Senate, may be followed by a comparatively impartial enorcement of the doctrine of squatter sovereignty-but we shall soon see. Both sides are marshalling their forces in Kansas or on the border for war upon a large scale. We shall soon see whether the one party is to be disarmed. dispersed and driven from Kansas again, while the other is to be protected and permitted to run loose and lawless over the Territory, murdering and plundering under cover of the United States

In this connection, we think it would be well for some public mass meeting to appoint a large committee of men of all parties to wait upon the President, for the purpose of a definite understanding of what he now means to do in Kansas; and we also think that it would be advisable for the Fremont party to send out to Kansas a committee of men of character and high standing, to overlook the administration of affairs there for the next two months, and to report to the next session of Congress the results of their observations. With some such precautions as these an armistice, at least, may be secured in Kansas between the belligerents; but without some such precautions, we fear that the passage of the Army bill will only serve to kindle the combustibles collecting in Kansas into a consuming fire.

THE SCIENTIFIC ASSOCIATION.—We publish this morning, another portion of our report of the proceedings of the Scientific Association; and w. commend it to the attention of all who care for science. It is to us some satisfaction to know that the very scientific authorities who, ten days since, wanted to establish a little censorship of the press at Albany, and to subject our correspondent's reports and letters to the supervision of a committee, are now so pressing in their requests for a file of the HERALD that some of our own files have been shortened to oblige them. Next year, it is to be hoped that they will resign themselves to the cruel fate of being made famous by the press with somewhat better grace. It is no doubt a very hard thing for gentlemen who deal so extensively in tough words from the Greek and other dead languages, to see their paragraphs mis-interpreted by the haste of a reporter, or mutilated by the errors of a printer; but what then? We are in the nineteenth century, gentlemen. and these blunders which give you so much pain are unperceived by every one but yourselves. Nothing, in truth, but the intense vanity which you share with all other leading men prompts you to suppose for a moment that they will ever be detected.

The mass of mankind, most erudiate members of the A. A. for the A. of S., will glance at your papers hastily and once. If, at the first reading, they do not seize the idea which you have desired to present to them, they will pass it over, and not return upon it, concluding modestly that the fault is in them, not in you; but they will infer that you who write such papers, and who are so much of a man as to monopolize three columns of the HERALD, must be really a glory to the country. That, gentle-

men, is fame, reduced to its simplest expression. Wise men, purposing to read papers at the next meeting of the Association, will look to this. There is a member of the body who read more papers—and those perhaps as important as any-at this last meeting. He had abstracts drawn of all his papers beforehand, and a copy presented to every leading newspaper. The consequence is that the public at large are perfectly familiar with the character and importance of his labors, and that he enjoys now the full measure of honor and admiration which he deserves.

and on subjects which defied the skill of the reperter, from that very cause lives unknown out of his particular circle, and when he dies will be regretted but by few. He has neither public appreciation to strengthen him, nor just fame to reward his labors—the whole for the want of a little knowledge of the world.

Financial Condition of the South Americ

Republics-The Foreign Debts in Engla About the time of the acknowledgment of the independence of the Spanish States of South America by the English ministry, in spite of the remonstrances of the King of Spain, confidence in their future stability, and the temptation of new and profitable markets for its industry, gave an immediate and powerful impulse to the spirit of speculation in England. The conduct of the government in appointing Charges to those States, was considered a guarantee for successful dventure, and large investments in goods for xportation, machinery for mining purposes, and equisitions of lands for emigrants, were rapidly made. Capitalists rushed forward to take advantage of this fresh field of enterprise, and encouraged applications for loans from the new Lorrowers. Of the many negotiated for European States between 1817 and 1823, none had proved doubtful but that of the Spanish Cortes in 1821, while the fall of interest at home had been so great that new opportunities of investment were eagerly sought after, and they were considered perfectly safe. In 1824 and 1825 about nine millions of pounds sterling were subscribed in loans to Brazil, Guatemala, Gaudelaara, Mexico, and Peru; but in a short time afterwards, such was the change in monetary affairs and such the reaction in the stock market that almost an entire loss of the sums paid in was sustained by the holders of scrip, and a general panic endangered the existence of even the Bank of England, and the joint stock banks crumbled all around.

In 1834 owing to the recurrence of great commercial prosperity in England, South American bonds again attracted the attention of speculators; they rose suddenly in value, and other loans of a similar character found their way into the London market. Still, with very few exceptions, they were unable to keep up to their first quotations; the borrowers were neglectful of their obligations, and they became a source of anxiety, trouble and loss to those unlucky enough to hold them at any price. The Mexican debt is one of this character. After it was compromised and re-adjusted by the decree of the 14th of October, 1850, it became the right of the bondholders to appoint their own agents in Mexico, to receive those portions of the revenue, "consigned specially" to their use, directly from the officers of customs at the different ports. Under this agree ment five half yearly dividends were realized and remitted. Six, however, down to, and including the interest due July 1, 1856, remain unpaid and in the meantime, the Mexican governmen has suspended the functions of these English collecting agents, collected the revenues through its own officials, and has kept the bondholders out of their money. In the case of the Venezuela loan, pretty nearly the same thing has happened

and similar delinquency has occurred. Under these circumstances it has become question as to the proper remedy to be taken by the British creditors to enforce the performance of the contracts of these defaulting governments, and the subject is under grave discussion Dr. Phillimore, a celebrated civil jurist, has given an opinion, sustained by the expositions of Vattel, that a defaulting State may be compelled to fulfil its engagements to the subjects of another State; and Lord Palmerston, in his circular of 1848 to the British representatives in foreign countries, has expressed the opinion that such delinquencies should be laid before the home government, and its intervention in behalf of the bondholders should be requested.

We are not aware that any intervention has taken place under any other form than that of diplomacy, except in the instance of the late difficulties between Spain and Mexico. One would have supposed that Spain would have been the last country in the world to resort to such an expedient. For long years struggling with financial embarrassments, paying up old loans at a discount, with new loans yet unpaid. she has discovered an audacity quite surprising in turning wound upon a second class debtor. though at the same time setting a precedent which may not be lost upon her British creditors.

The fleet sent by her to Vera Cruz to coerce Mexico into a settlement of her claims returned almost as soon as it went, and it is understood she has waived the payment of two millions out of the five millions demanded, confessing by this act that the transaction, as asserted by the Mexican government, was so far a downright swindle. The financial operations of Santa Anna being, to this extent discredited, the real debt of the country to Spain is reassumed and provided for.

And there is at hand a simple and advanta geous method for the payment of this debt. The sale of the enormous property of the church-in amount far beyond its wants, and forced by ecclesiastical power and influence from a suffering population-furnishes a ready supply for the ocasion, and not only for this debt to Spain, but for whatever else she may owe foreign creditors. General Comonfort unquestionably understands the advantage of his present policy in this respect, and we trust he will faithfully adhere to it. It will be the resurrection of the credit and influence of his unhappy country, and will place

its financial affairs in an enviable position.

With regard to the question raised by the Vene zuelan bondholders, and decided by Dr. Phillimore, on the ruling of Vattel and the intimations of Lord Palmerston, as we find them in the English papers, we doubt very much their correctness, or their sincerity. When individual capitalists lend money to a foreign State, they receive back its obligations in their individual capacity, and their rights are only those of individuals. They are bound to look out for those whom they trust, and to ascertain their responsibility, as much in such transactions as in any other. The profit is their own, the risk is their own, and their governments have no more right to interfere for their collection than in the case of an ordinary shipment of goods to a defaulting purchaser.

Nothing less than an absolute treaty between Mexico and Great Britain, assuming by the former the payment of its debts to its individual creditors in the latter, would afford any ground for forcible intervention to obtain payment. The doctrine of Dr. Phillimore must therefore stand merely for what, from his legal position, it is really worth. It will be some time before it will be recognized as any authority in international law, and the dicta of Vattel, who is pronounced by Chancellor Kent "as deficient in philosophical precision," must be received with many grains

WAYPERNO PLACE HOMBEON-What we call our watering places are bad imitations of bad European originals. Ever since they built a pa-vilion at Brighton for George the Fourth, placing him about as far from the sea, for all practical purposes, as he was at Windsor, the engineers of ummer resorts have, either through stupidity or semething else, annoyed their victims in all con-ceivable ways. The chief watering places in the United States are visited during June, July and August by at least two hundred thousand peo-ple, all of whem come back disgusted, and assert their intentions never to go again. But, as an old philosopher rays, " there's a new fool born every day," and every year we raise a large crop for the watering places. Of the whole number, a moiety go to say they have been to that it improves their social standing. These are hopeless cases of snobbery, and must be left to time; not even Jack Bunsby's marlinspike

ould ever knock any sense into their heads. But there is another class who go to a watering clace to enjoy a few days' relaxation from the hum of trade or the wear and tear of professional labor, and hope to find by the sea or mountain ide that refreshment which the exhausted frame courses after the hard winter's toil. Our seeke for the spring of health selects a fashionable resort, and embarks bag and baggage. He leaves a com fortable town residence, loses sight of his tares and penates, his favorite books and pictures, his quiet breakfast with the morning paper, his afternoon stroll in Broadway, and his succulent dirner, to say nothing of a thousand little things which we never think or when we have them, but the value of which we speedily learn when we are without them.

When our pilgrim is at home he is a sovereign Aladdin's servants were not more agile to supply every want. When he gets to his watering place. he finds himself the victim of hotel keepers, back drivers, guides, et id genus omne. He is poked la to a badly ventilated room, pestered with ver min, and forced to try to sleep on a bed more un comfortable than that of Procrustes. The table is badly supplied, the servants are stupid, impu dent, undisciplined, and with unparalleled effrontery demand a fee for doing nothing. Everything is in a whirl. No one can do anything quietly. The victim's health is impaired when it should have been improved. In despair he wan ders from place to place, is robbed on every hand. and finds one as bad as the other. Finally he returns to New York, heavier in heart, lighter in purse, and with a consciousness that he has been work ing harder than if he had staid at home, and that he has paid a great deal of money for a very small amount of pleasure, and a great deal of experience.

The state of his cash account astonishes him. for these watering place people have no conscience. Their harvest time is short, and they are bound to make the return as profitable as possible. Their business must be immensely lucrative, for they charge first class prices, and give nothing in return.

Such is a brief picture of life at a fashionable watering place. Who, of the thousands that have experience in the matter, will say that it is overcolored? Not one, for but half the truth is told The remedy is in the hands of the victims. Country air and country fare are good and pleasant things after a surfeit of metropolitan culinary sophistries and city dissipations. But to get this country air and country fare do not go to a fashionable resort; rather seek some quiet farm house on the banks of our own Hudson, or among the Alleganies, or on the Jersey shore, or in the mountains of New England, and there rest from your labors for a time. Pursue in moderation those manly sports which give vigor to the muscles, light to the eye, color to the cheek. Drink clear water from the spring, and give up French cookery for the plain and substantial dishes of the husbandman. Let us assure you summer, and that they return to the bustle and toil of city life with the physical man entirely renovated, and the mental faculties newly nerved for the battle of life.

THE FAMINE AT THE CAPE DE VERDS,-ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICAN SUPPLIES.-Letters have been received in town from A. J. Martens, Esq., United States Vice Consul at S Vincent, Cape de Verds, announcing the arrival of the first shipment of provisions sent out from New York for the relief of the starving population of the islands. Of the value of this timely sid our readers may form some idea, from the fact that the Governor General had found it necessary to proceed in person to the neighboring coast of Africa to obtain supplies of food. The first of the New York vessels which reached the islands was the N. Hand, whose owners, Messrs. Riess & Co., generously placed it at the disposal of the com nittee of subscribers Iwo others followed close on her track, and no doubt ar rived shortly after. Immediately on the receipt of the first cargo of provisions, Mr. Martens took steps to have it properly distributed. With this view he directed a circular to the different Administradores de Consello, re questing them to receive and supply the provisions to all who were really in need of them, and recommending that they should call in the aid of the Vicars of the diffirent parishes to essist them in making a discrim time of this opportune arrival was so small that it be quate to sustain life for any lengthened period. It must be gratifying to the benevolent individuals who contri-buted to the New York lund, to know that the aid which they so promptly furnished has been the means of sav-ing large numbers of human beings from perishing.

Police Intelligence.

CHARGE OF FALSE PRETRICES .- Urband Dean, a mer chant of Cameron, Steuben county, New York, was brought before Justice Davidson on a charge of having defrauded the firm of Gaspar & Co., of 41 Water street, ou of goods to the amount of over,\$8,000, by means of false or goods to the amount of over-so, o, o, mass of save pretences. The goods (grocerise) were purchased in Oc-tober, 1854, when Dean, it is charged, represented himse of the goods the defendant, it is alleged, became insol-vent, and was unable to meet his notes, held by Mesers. Gaspar & Co., for the payment of the groceries. The complainants allege that the purchase was made by de-fendant for the purpose of defrauding them out of their property. The magistrate held the accused for examina-

A Yound OFFENDER .- Peter Smith, a boy about 11 years old, was arrested yesterday on a charge of having been the means of drowning a companion of his, named Danie Marhoper, by pushing him through a hole in the dock at the foot of Gouverneur streat. Coroner Connery com-mitted the youth to prison. It is believed by many that the matter was an entire accident.

BRUTAL OUTRAGE AT YORKERS-FORCIBLE VIOLATION OF THE PERSON OF A YOUNG LADY.—The following details of a most abominable and disgusting outrage, which was per-petrated at Yonkers, on Saturday, the 23d inst., have been furnished to us.—On the afternoon of that day a respecta-ble young lady, aged between fourteen and fifteen years, whose father was about to remove West with his family on the following Monday, went out for a walk. When on the following Monday, went out for a walk. When she had reached Warburton avenue she was met by a young man with whom she was acquainted, and who was on intimate terms with her parents. After the usual saturations had been exchanged between them, he joined her in her strell through the village, and down below it towards the railroad line. Here, when in a secluded spot they were met by two young men, friends of the lady's companion in a moment the unfortunate girl was selzed, thrown on the ground, and held down by two of the friends, whilst the third avished her person. This was repeated until each of the three miscreants had gratified his brotal deairs. They then left their victim, who was found there in a pitiable plight by her father and some police officers, at four o'clock in the evening. All the joung men have been arrested, and justice Smith is now holding an examination into the particulars of the case. Youkers needs a vigilance committee.

THE LATEST NEWS.

BY MAGNETIC AND PRINTING TELEGRAPHS.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

Passage of the Army Appropriation Bill in Both Houses.

Pinale of the Extraordinary Session of Congress,

åc.,

From the National Capital. PASSAGE OF THE ARMY BILL—INTERVIEW BETWEEN THE PRESIDENT AND THE DEPUTATION FROM THE EARSE NATIONAL COMMITTEE—APPOINTMENTS

The Sepate was occupied this morning by General Sam lousion, who defined at length his present political pocrat, and was still true to the principles which had been natified into his mind is his early years. He made an defence of the American party and their prin

mored that the Army bill would certainly be reported. There were not only votes enough obtained by the return of democrats, but letters had been received from Greeley and others, begging the republicans to change their tac letter Greeley says .- "For God's sake, let the bill pass And assurances were given the democrats that the bil abouid pace, if they would play their cards right.

Immediately after the session opened, Mr. Campbell, of Chie, asked the unanimous consent of the House to re-port from the Committee of Ways and Means a bill for bell reported the old bill with only the first clause of the proviso, probibiting the use of the army in enforcing the House, the democrate declining to vote, and went to the twenty five to seven. As amended, it was returned to the House, and the question was upon agreeing to the Scrate's amendment. The greatest excitement prevailed during the call, and when the result was announced a general congratulation prevailed over the whole house he republicans, if possible, showing the greatest joy, and many rushing from the Capitol to prepare for leaving by

the evening train.

While the vote was being taken in the the final passage of the bill, the Scantors lett their seats and came over in a body to the House. The republicans could, if they had chose, have killed the bill. Mesars. Welsh, of Connecticut; Millward, of Pennsylvania, Miller, of New York, with Spenker Banks, would have efeated it; but they evidently were suxious it should

consider any other business, and at once fixed the hou for their final adjournment—half-past three o'clock.

The Senate resolutions allowing Professor Backe, Lieut Maury and Dector Kane and his men to accept of certain presents from foreign governments were passed during the day, and at the appointed bour the extra and extra ordinary session of Congress ceased to exist. But few members left this evening. Most of them will hold on until Mencay.

All the democrate in the House voted against the Army bill with the provise in it, tegether with the South Americans and Mr. Dunn. Mr. Davis, of Maryland, was the only Southerner who voted for it. During the hearing of excuses for absentees in the

House to day the following members were not represented as having paired off.—Messra. Herbert, Burlingame, Childs, Paine, Reade, Foster and Millward.

Although Mr. Benton was suffering with illness, he was conducted to his seat by his friends when his name was

The administration feel considerable concern at the news from California. The Governor of California cannot year, which expires on the 34 of September, and this

year the election does not take place until November.

Mesers. Byatt, Arny and Daniels, the sub-nations Ransas Committee, had a conference with the President to-day, and report that he justified his general policy, ex-pressing his belief that if the inhabitants of Kansas had been more anxious for peace and less anxious about their natitutions, there would have been no trouble. He does not think that the condition of things in the Territory is such as prevents the obtaining of justice in the courts, and admits that the presession of arms is the constitu-tional right of all American citizens. He piedged himvented, come from whatever quarter they might; de clared that actual settlers should have a fair election, though it should require the entire force of the govern-ment to accure it; expressed his determination to enforce emigrants on their way to the Territory, and that they must rely upon the civil authorities.

The Senate has confirmed the following promotions and appointments by the President:—Lieut. Col. Charles Thoman, an Assistant Quartermaster General; Major Swords, an Deputy Quartermaster General; Capt. Brewerton, as Major of Corps of Engineers; Wm. S. King and David C. South Carolina, B. G. D. Irwin and W. H. Babcock, of New York, Anthony Hegor, of Pennsylvania, Asa Wall, of Vir ginia, Charles Brewer, Edward N. Covey and Richard D. Lynde, of Maryland, and Robertson Craig, av Assistant Surgeons in the army; George R. West, of the District o Columbia, as Consul to the Bay Islands, vice Mr. Williams, recalled; Jacob C. Heme, as Surveyor and Inspector of Revenue at Cold Springs, New Beaufort, South Carolina; O. A. Pittsfield, as Supervising Inspector of Steamcoats in the Fourth district of New Orleans.

The amount in the United States Treasury on the 25th nstant, subject to draft, was \$24,771,274.

THIRTY-POURTH CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30, 1856.

On motion of Mr. CLAY, (dem.) of Ala., a resolution was adopted requiring the Secretary of the Interior t report next session the amount required to pay the owances proposed by the House bill, providing for the ary army, and of the widows and children of those wind died in the service. Mr. Houston, (K. N.) of Texas, said, although he ha

taken but very little part in the discussions which had been indulged in in the Senate recently, he had not been an inattentive or unconcerned listener. He had seen ten years of service in the Senate, and thirty years ago was in the public councils of the country, but during the whole time of his service he had not seen a crais like the present, portending such evils to the peace and even threatening the perpetuity of this republic. He (Mr. Houston) wished it were in his power to cast oil on the troubled waters, and should be glad to see Senators cooperating in a different work than exasperating
the irritable feelings of the North, and producing
more alienation than now exists. It was evident
to everybody that the times were saidy out of
joint, and there must be some occasion for it.
There must be some latent disease that required
a remedy, and thus the first step in seeking to produce a
better state of things and give peace and tranquality to
the country would be to go back to first principles and
seek the root of the evil. In doing so he desmed he had
found the Pandora's box whence all the difficulties orginated—the repeal of the Missouri compromise. Betwee
that step was taken all was quiet, tranqualiting and harmony, but since all had been discord and contention,
bloodshed and strife. This result was predicted by him.
At that time he had made the remark that the aged
might witness the commencement of the evil consequences that would now from that repeal, but the youngest child then born would not live to behold their termination. He hoped, however, and believed they would
terminate without any fearful disasties to the Union, and
that the windom of the American people would desire
some remedy for these struggles which had sprong from
the ambilious views of individuals, and that Previdence, which had guided this mation through
perils in past days, had yet rich blessings in
store to lavish upon us. If the Missouri compromise
could be repealed, after having been regarded as a sacred compact for a third of a century, the organic set by
which the Territories of Nobrasks and Kannas were organized was also repealable, and consequently all acts of
the Territorial Legislature, when they had been made in
pursuance of that organic act. He presumed that no one
would day that the people of Kannas did not of their own
unbiased free will and accord cuset the laws now said to
exist in that Territories of Nobrasks and Kannas were organized was also repealable, and consequently all acts of
the Terr troubled waters, and should be glad to see Senators cooperating in a different work than exasperating

but the larer were it lavor of the restoration of the that the letter were it layer of the restoration of the outputh is we. Best how r. plied that the American party were not, as a party, in favor of restoring the Missouri compromise, although is me members of it might be. That party were opposed to all agitations which would endanger the peson of the country or threaten the prosperity of the Union. For his jast, he thought it would now be impolitic and makes, as there were insuperable objections to its restoration—but he would freely give more than half of all help seesed, if it could be restored so as to leave things exactly as they were before it was repealed. His cardinal principle was, that the Union must and shall be preserved. If he were to hear a man of the party to which he belonged utter a word sgainst this Union, although three score years might have somewhat relaxed the viacr of he frame, he would knock him down forthwith. Mr. Cullenden's bill, to after and amend the Kansas-Nebraska act, was then tabled by 22 against 11, as follows:—

YKAS-Messrs Adams, Allen. Bayard, Bright, Brodhead, Brown, Butier, Clay, Douglas, Geyer, Houston, Hunter, Iver-son, Johnson, Jones of Tenn, Mason, Fratt, Pugh, Reid, Tou-cy, Weller and Wright. AASS-Messrs, Bell of Tenn., Crittenden, Duckee, Foot, Footur, Harlan, Seward, Thompson of Ky., Trumbull, Wade-fortur, Harlan, Seward, Thompson of Ky., Trumbull, Wade-

A mersage was here received from the House, informing the Senate of the passage of the Army bill, which, having been taken up, on motion of Mr. Hunter, the Senate struck cut the proviso attached to it by—yeas, 26; nare, 7.

nate struck cut the provide analysis.

The bill was then passed.

A vote of thanks to the President pro tem. was thenunanimously adopted, and the usual committee appointed
to wait on the President of the United States, and informhim that Congress was ready to adjourn.

The committee subsequently reported that the President had no further communication to make, when the
recaste adjourned sine die.

House of Representatives.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30, 1856. Mr. CAMPBELL (Dieger worshipper), of Ohio, obtained unanimous consent to report, by direction of the Com-mittee of Ways an a Means, a bill making appropriations for the army. He said it was the old Army bill, with the

following provise:—That no part of the military force of the United States, for the support of which appropriations are made by this act, shall be employed in aid of the enforcement of any enactment heretofore passed in the bodies claiming to be the Territorial Legislature of Kansas. Mr. CAMPLELL demanded the previous question. Mr. Com (dem.), of Ga., appealed to Mr. Campbell to cliew him to make a motion to strike out the proviso, in

show him to make a motion to strike out the provise, in order that the sense of the House be taken on that question; and then act on the passage of the bill, whether the metion be successful or not.

Cries of "That's right!"—"That's right!"

Mr. Davis (K. N.), of Md., cested a test vote on a proposition he wished to offer.

Mr. Campail refused to withdraw his demand for the previous question.

Mr. Parties (national), of Ga. after saying that therewere gentlemen absent who did not expect that a vo.e would be taken so soon, moved a call of the House.

Motion agreed to. One hundred and ninety-eight members answered to their names.

The doors were then closed to hear excuses for absentees.

tees.

The bill then passed, as originally reported, by a vote of 59 against 79.

of 59 against 79.

On motion of Mr. Bessox, (nigger worshipper.) of Me., the House took up and passed the Straate joint resolution authorizing the acceptance of gold medals by Surgeons Williams and Harrisco, from the Emperor of France; by Lieut. Maury, from Prussia, Holland and Bremen; and by Prot. Bache, from Sweder; also permitting Dr. Kane and the efficers connected with him in the Arctic expedition to accept testimonials of respect from the British government.

ing the Army bill, with an amendment striking out the provise.

The House, under the operation of the previous question, then concurred in the Senate's amendment striking out the provise, by yees 101, nays 98, as follows:—

YELS.—Mesers Alken, Akers, Barkesdale, Bell, Bennett of Me., Roccek, Rowie. Royce, Branch, Burnett, Cadwallader, Combell of Ky., Carlie, Caskie, Clingman, Cobb of Ga., Cobb of Ala., Cox, Craige, Crawford, Cullum, Davidson, Davis of Md., Denver, Dowdell, Edmonson, Eliot, Etheridge, Eustis, Evans. Faulkner, Florence, Fuller of Me., Good, Orecewood, Hall of Iowa, Harris of Md., Harris of Ala., Harris of Ill., Harrison, Haven, Hokman, Hoffman, Houston, Jewett, Jenes of Tenn., Jones of Pa., Keit, Kelly, Kennett, Kidweil, Lake Letcher, Lumpkin of Ark., A. H. Marshall of Ny., Humphrey Manshall of Ky., Marshall of Ill., Maxwell, McMullen, McQueen, Miller of Is., Millson, Oliver of Mo., Orr, Facker, Peck, Phelps, Porter, Power, Puryear, Quitman, Riesaud, Rivers, Ruffin, Rust, Sandage, Savage, Seward, Shorter, Smith of Tenn., Smith of Ja., Smith of Ala., Sneed, Sievens, Sleward, Swepe, Talbot, Taylor, Tyson, Underwood, Vall, Walker, Warner, Wells, Wheeler, Whiney, Williams, Winslow, Wright of Mo., Wright of Tenn., and Zolleoffer, Nars.—Mesers Albright, Allison, Barbour, Barolay, Hennett of New York, Benson, Billinghurs, Blogham, Blias, Hradshaw, Herston, Suffington of Pennsylvania, Campbell of Ohio, chaffee, Clark Clawson, Coffax, Comins, Covede, Craige, Cumback, Pameri, Pars of Mass., Dean, Dewitt, Dick, Dick.

of Wisconsin, Washburn of Maine, Welch, Woodruff and Woodworth.

The Senate bill fixing the time for the election in Delaware, of representative to Congress, was passed.

Mr. Whitsky, (K. N.,) of N. Y., asked, but did not obtain, leave to introduce a bill to repeal certain enactments of the Kansas Legislature, and to define and secure the ights of the people in that Territory.

A message was here received from the President, that a had signed the Army bill.

Mr. Grow, (nigger worshipper) of Pa., offered a resolution that the President be respectfully requested to direct the District Attorney for the Territory of Kansas to apply to the proper court for leave to enter a noile procession all the indictments now pending for treason, or any other political offence alleged to have been committed in that Territory.

The question on this resolution was defeated by calling the year and nays on a motion to adjourn until the time concurrently fixed for the termination of the session,

concurrently fixed for the termination of the session, half past 3 o'clock, when the Speaker declared the House adjourned size die, before the Committee to wait on the President reported.

Progress of the War in Kansas.

St. Louis, Aug. 30, 1856. Intelligence from Kansas has been received here, stat ing that the M'ssourians are concentrating at New Santa Fe, ten miles scuth of Westport, on the dividing line of Missouri and Kansas. Companies were arriving daily General Lane's troops were fortifying themselves about

seven miles from the New Santa Fe camp on the Wakarusa. The main body was at Lawrence, and it was variously estimated to number from one to two thousand General Atchison was said to be in command of the

Missourians, with Col. Doniphan as second, and Captain It was reported that the free State men had taken Te-

cumseh, with a loss to the pro-slavery party of thirty men; also that General Pomercy was killed in the engagement. We have the following intelligence from Kannas, dated the 23d inst.:—Three thousand Missourians are collected at Westport and Kannas City, and it is expected they will at Westport and Kannas City, and it is expected they will

march on the 50th, in different detachments, along both nides of the Kansas river, to surround the free State set-tlements all the way West as far as Topeka. General Ri-chardson had marched north, estensibly to intercept and capture General Lane, but actually to prevent assistance coming to Lawrence through Nebraska. No communication could be had with the river, except at the risk of life.

zens had asked a government escort to obtain supplies, but they were refused. An attempt was to be made to obtain supplies under a guard of the free State force.

News from Albany.

DESTRUCTION BY FIRE OF AN INCHMES AMOUNT OF CIL-CLOTHE—BEATT ROBBERT OF LACE GOOD—TERRIBLE ACCIDENT BY THE FALLING OF THE ALBANY, AUF. 30, 1864.

ALBEST, Aug. 30, 1866.

This morning at early dawn a fire broke out in the ollcloth immufactory owned by Mestra. Classen & Barckley. The entire establishment, together with its contents,
was entirely destroyed. It was a large wooden structure,
probably the most extensive in the United States, filled
with stock, cloths in course of being finished, and a large
amount (some \$50,000 worth) about ready for the fall
trade. The entire loss of property is not much less than
\$70,000, upon which, we learn there is not a
collar covered by insurance. The establishment trade. The entire loss of property is not much less than \$70,000, upon which, we learn there is not a collar covered by insurance. The establishment was one of the most perfect in the United States, and manufactured the article of citeloths more extensively than any other within the range of our knowledge. The proprietors, although but a few years engaged in the business, had succeeded in establishing a reputation for their goods in all the principal cities in the States and in Canada. But new having lost their all, it is doubtful whetner they will be able to returne business upon anything like the extensive scale in which they were yesterday engaged.

The stare of Mr. Hamborger, in Broadway, in this city, was rebibed last night of some three or four thousand dollars worth of lace goods. The villains encaped with their booty, and up to this hour no traces of their whereabouts have born discovered. This is the largest robbery of this article of dry goods over effected in this city, with a terrible crash, carrying in its fall, several workmen to the earth. Three or lour of them were injured, one having an arm said leg broken, and another very severe contusions on his head. The wonder is, that all of them were not instantly killed, falling as they did from the scaffolding, some iwenty five feet, tumbbing with broken tembers and falling upon the stores and hricks under neath. It is a singular circumstance that when the main church building was being erected some few years alone, a beam of heavy timber also fell, orasing everything beneath it, and injuring the workmen. Architects say that the accident to day was owing singuisher to the lightness of the timbers used in the semion house structure.